The Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Cutcorim, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the regoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1882 at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS.
Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONA NUTS ... ... } Cash 8 Annas
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... } per lb.
KENT COB NUTS ... ... Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL LOCH-TYNE HERRINGS,

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE

FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish ..... Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish ... Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously re-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1882,
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
OLD GOOSEBERRY.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville, &c.

Followed at 10-15 by the BURLESQUE,
BLACK-EY'D SUSAN.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Edith Wilson Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER ..... MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... MR. J. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE CHILDREN'S TREAT will take place at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, January 5, at 6-30 P.M. (Madras time).

Subscribers and near relations of the children will be admitted by tickets at the East Gate.

WANTED TO ADVANCE MONEY.

A GENTLEMAN is willing to advance money upon property in Bombay, Rupees 50,000. Apply to B. SAKARAMJEE & Co., House & Estate Agents.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having RESIGNED the post held by him for the last six years as GUARANTEE BROKER to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., with their good wishes, has, from THIS DAY, commenced business on his own account under the name and firm of H. H. SHROFF, SONS and Co.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.

1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd January, 1882.

I. V. TROOP, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are advised of the arrival of the vessel, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for countersignature, to SEND OFF BOATS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay; failing which the same will be landed by the undersigned for their account and risk.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES

PER S. S. HENRY BOLKOW AND EUPHRATES, FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and FIFTH BATCH of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Dealers Shaik Jagum Bin Feed and others. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 29th Dec., 1881.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

ON THE

EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES

OF

GRIMAULT & COMPANY,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER. It outvies every other preparation of the day.

L. H. Lang, Medical Doctor.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO's supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—
In a variety of new and elegant designs ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

CRUET FRAMES—
Full-sized, 5, 6 or 7 Bottles ... ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100

BREAKFAST CRUETS—
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50

MUFFINEERS—
Electro-plate in a number of different designs, sets of 3 in cases ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
Ditto singly, ... From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10
Glass-mounted in Electro ... ... From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6

PICKLE FRAMES—
Carrying one, two or three bottles ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85

ICE PITCHERS—
In a variety of elegant designs with moveable stone China lining invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. ... ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65

CLARET JUGS—
All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112

SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—
Bottles of superior cut-glass ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 10

SALVERS AND WAITERS—
Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome Patterns ... ... From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—
In Morocco cases, handsomely engraved blades ... ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175

BISCUIT BOXES
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate... ... ... From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35

EGG FRAMES—
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons ... ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60

TABLE CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades complete, per pair ... ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—
Richly chased, engraved or plain, in Pearl, or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases ... ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165

OVAL SIDE DISHES—
Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4 ... From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—
With Drainers ... ... Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 11

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—
Cases containing 1 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns ... ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70

ICE PAILS—
All Electro-plate ... ... From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
Glass neatly mounted, in Electro-plate ... ... From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases ... ... From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60

SODA WATER AND PEG STANDS—
Stands to hold Soda-Water Bottles, etc. ... ... From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—
Comprising Coffee-Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin,
Bachelor's Miniature Sets ... ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
Family Services ... ... From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300

BUTTER DISHES—
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover ... ... From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ... ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45

SARDINE BOXES—
All Electro-plate to take original tins ... ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

TOAST RACKS—
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ... ... From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20

EGG BOILERS—
Various designs to cook 1 or 6 Eggs at a time ... ... Rs. 20 to Rs.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS,
HATS,
HELMETS,
HELMETS,
CAPS,
CAPS.

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHRTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz pts.
Price—Credit.....	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY ENTERED into PARTNERSHIP as ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS under the name and style of GOSTLING & MORRIS.

DAVID GOSTLING, F. R. I. B. A.
JAMES MORRIS, A. I. C. E.

Bombay, December 7th, 1881.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping cough, Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HO
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pa

OUR NEW PREMISES have frontage, overlooking the Esplanade to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a centre the Public offices, the two Railway St Apollo Bunder being within a few mi excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE

Bombay, January, 1880.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to from the 1st February, 1882, on M Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable moderate charges under Portuguese man undersigned.

DCOSTA

[illegible] ... NTRAL INDIA [illegible] ... AY.

[illegible] Traffic for the week ending 24th Dec. 1881.

Open, 411 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]ing	91,778 0 0
Merchandise	1,20,009 0 0
Telegraph	696 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	2,13,471 0 0

Corresponding week in Dec. 1880.

Open, 411 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	57,475 0 0
Merchandise	1,01,615 0 0
Telegraph	531 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	1,60,621 0 0
Increase	52,853 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Mizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Robert Dickinson, 1,296 tons, Captain W. J. Howgego, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 1,415 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed yesterday for China, with an extra China mail, general cargo and 678 chests of opium.

THE steamer Calder, 499 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Bunder Abbas (15th Dec.), brought a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain R. H. M. Tanzel, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Rangoon (21st Dec.), brought a cargo of tim[illegible].

[illegible]HE steamer [illegible], [illegible] tons, Captain J. Henry, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Marseilles ([illegible]th Dec.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE steamer Cerigo, 1,000 tons, Captain W. M. Holmes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd Nov.), with a cargo of 1,704 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Oorun, 102 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with 121 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with 127 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lovaine, 1,339 tons, Captain McCauley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (25th Nov.), with a cargo of 1,898 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE ship Crandos, 1,472 tons, Captain S. Ross, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (30th July), brought a cargo of 2,001 tons coals. The vessel's consigned to the Captain.

[illegible]aros, 1,419 tons, Captain E. [illegible]er, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo [from] Aden (24th D[illegible].) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

[T]HE steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain W. Sherbourne, arrived in harbour on the 1st [inst]ant from Port Said (17th Dec.) in ballast. The [vess]el is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

[The] ship I. V. Troop, 1,295 tons, Captain W. [illegible]r, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from [New] York (10th Aug.), with a cargo of 40,889 boxes [kerosi]ne-oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. [B]randenburg and Co.

[The] barque Ebenezer, 313 tons, Captain H. [illegible] which arrived in harbour on the 31st [illegible] Mauritius (27th [illegible]), brought a cargo [illegible]. The vessel is consigned to [H]ajee Jan Mahomed Cassum.

[The Cla]n Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,500 [tons, Capt]ain J. Russell, arrived in harbour on the [1st inst]ant from Liverpool (24th Nov.), with a [car]go and the following passengers:—

[Mr]s. C. E. Yeat- | Mr. J. Smith. [illegible]man. | Mr. J. H. Nash. [illegible] Hillier. | Mr. T. W. Johnston. [Mr]s. R. Stewart. | Mr. J. Fisher. [illegible]ott. | Mr. E. Gibbons. [illegible]m. | Mr. C. Sparks. | Mr. J. F. Evans. | Mr. C. W. Stickland.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]s.	Commander	From.
[illegible]an (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Nov. 21.
[illegible]	Parker	Newyork, Aug. 10.
[illegible]	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec 31.
[illegible]	Holmes	Cardiff, Nov. 22.
[illegible]	McCauley	Cardiff, Nov. 25.
[illegible]	Baker	Cutch, Dec. 31.
[illegible]	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Dec. 30.
[illegible]	Ruggero	Marseilles, Dec. 1.
[illegible]dia, s	Sandeland	Jeddah.
[illegible]	Clark	Calcutta.

[D]EPARTURES.

[illegible]	Commander	Destinations.
[illegible]	Sturli	China.

[illegible] 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Jan.	4th	3h. 45·3m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„	12th	8h. 38·6m. p.m.
New Moon	„	19th	9h. 28·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	„	26th	0h. 3·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Tu. 3	....	6 36	5 33	10 20m / 11 27 a	4 58m / 4 26 a
Wed 4	English Mail expected	6 36	5 34	11 6m / —	5 39m / 5 7 a
Thr. 5	....	6 36	5 35	0 1m / 11 46m	6 11m / 5 43 a
Fri. 6	....	6 37	5 35	0 32m / 0 21 a	6 46m / 6 14 a
Sat. 7	....	6 37	5 36	1 2m / 0 59 a	7 13m / 6 41 a
Sun. 8	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 36	1 34m / 1 33 a	7 38m / 7 7 a
Mon 9	....	6 37	5 37	1 57m / 2 7 a	8 5m / 7 25 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay:

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—January 2nd, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Young Smith, Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—December 28th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major E. H. Thomas, 38th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SOWDEN—SMITH—December 29th, at Madras, Charles Sowden, to Margaret, daughter of George Smith, Lorrimouth, Morayshire, N. B.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1882.

human pra[illegible] [illegible] which would injure others or impede our own usefulness, a high principle as the rule and guide; for these are needful to preserve him who is raised above his fellow-men from the perils that beset high places." These words, one of the native papers suggests, should be repeated daily by His Highness Syaji Rao after his morning prayers. It is to be hoped that their spirit will be more operative on the mind of the young sovereign to whom they were addressed than is the routine repetition of shasters prescribed for Hindu princes by the general run of attendant Brahmins.

The speeches of the Gaekwar were so evidently the composition of the skilled pen of Sir Madhava Rao, that no indication can be sought in their well-turned phrases of the real feelings of the young Prince who read them. His Highness, however, by the manner in which he read them appeared to give reality and emphasis to the declarations of good-will and gratitude which they so well set forth. We may remark in passing that His Highness's delivery of these speeches would have been creditable to an Englishman much older than himself, and with a longer experience of public life. Mr. Elliott, to whose care His Highness bore graceful testimony, has reason to be especially proud of the progress which his pupil has made in mastering the difficulties of English elocution.

At the banquet the speech of the evening was unquestionably that delivered by Mr. Melvill. Had that gentleman ever during the last six years turned to greater account his talent for public speaking, he would have taken a much more prominent position in public affairs than he has done. He spoke with a fluency and force which in India are rare, for the opportunities of acquiring or preserving the art of making a good speech are unfortunately rare. Mr. Melvill gave an interesting account of the pains taken to secure the boy-Gaekwar from the evil influences which, as he truly said, exist in every palace of India, and to bring him up with unimpaired physical health, and untainted by the vices which are so destructive to all moral and intellectual qualities. He attributed the success which had been attained in this respect to the decided part taken by the Maharani Jamnabai in superintending the moral and physical education of her adopted son. The intellectual progress of His Highness was due, he said, to the personal teaching of Mr. Elliott, who discharged his duties with an ability, zeal, and energy which secured their success. The Governor-General's Agent spoke with authority and full knowledge of the arduous task which had been performed by Sir Madhava Rao and the handful of men selected from the Bombay native service to reform the administration of the country and endow it with a proper system of government. The revenue, the judicial, and the police administration have been all brought out of chaos into a condition of very creditable efficiency. Mr. Melvill declared, and we believe that most people, who are not unduly influenced by the declamations of a certain section of Mahratta Brahmins will agree with the declaration, that "Sir Madhava Rao is a man who acts from as high principles as any English or other gentleman or administrator could possibly act," and that the men who were associated with him in the administration are "as incorruptible as any in the country."

But while assenting to this estimate of the character of Sir Madhava Rao and his colleagues, we must enter a word of protest with regard to two points in Mr. Melvill's speech which, if allowed to pass in silence, might lead to the perpetuation of what we cannot but regard as a somewhat dangerous disregard of sound financial principles in the administration of the Baroda State. Mr. Melvill thus described the state of affairs prevailing in Baroda when Mulhar Rao was sent to Madras and Sir Madhava Rao was called in to reorganise the administration: "When the ex-Gaekwar was deported from Baroda the administration of this State was in a condition of chaos. The land revenue was excessively severe; the ryots were oppressed; there was no regular police; no system of public works; the balance in the treasury was [illegible] and the judicial machinery was well-

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 31.

AMONG other things, Baroda has indulged in *tableaux vivants*, which were all that the programme stated them to be, namely, "brilliant historical, ultra-poetical, serio-comical, and super-æsthetical." The Gaiety Theatre is not a very spacious nor is it a very handsome building, but it was made the most of on this occasion, and quite a large audience spent the last hours of 1881 in the contemplation of some charming pictures, of which the only fault was that they passed too quickly out of sight. The first tableaux were "Ulrich Von Hutten receiving the poet's crown from the Emperor Maximilian I." and "Lorenzo de Medici receiving the homage of the poetess Alexandra Scala." These were most effective, the dresses being very correct and handsome, and those who represented the historical characters having natural advantages which enabled them to perform their parts in a manner that could never have resulted from the aid of dress alone. The third tableau was "Othello, act I," in which Desdemona is represented as saying, "I am hitherto your daughter, but here's my husband; and so much duty as my mother showed to you, preferring you before her father, so much I challenge that I may profess due to the Moor, my lord." This tableau was also a fine one. The fourth tableau was "Old King Cole" and a chorus of fiddler and maidens was represented as dancing round that personage. The two last tableaux were æsthetic and yet were very pretty. This entertainment, the last of the "Baroda festivities," and of the year, was very pleasant and attractive. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the *tableaux vivants* were—Mrs. Hill, Miss Melvill, Mrs. Midwinter, Miss Hearn, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Thatcher.

Whilst the sports were going on in the arena to-day some sepoys belonging to British regiments in camp arrived too late to be able to get places. They insisted upon entering the arena, but the Baroda police knowing that it would be very dangerous for them to do so, kept them back. The sepoys then became very disorderly and struck the police with sticks, notwithstanding that they were entreated by the Chief of Police, Mr. M. P. Tuback, to remain quiet, and he would ask the Dewan Saheb to give them a performance a day or two afterwards. Mr. Sadler, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, asked the men to go away; but they refused. Ultimately the sepoys were shut out of the arena; and on their way back they, in revenge, attacked every policeman they met. The Agent to the Governor-General, on leaving the arena, saw this and had his carriage placed across the road to prevent further disturbance. A number of policemen were rather seriously injured, and three or four sepoys were hurt. The police appear to have shown great forbearance on this occasion, Mr. M. P. Tuback, their chief, repeatedly urging his men and the people to give way to the sepoys, who were their guests. About 40 sepoys were taken into custody and handed over to the Cantonment Magistrate.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE AFFAIR OF THE POST-OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

AN incident has occurred here since I last wrote to you which you may not, at a first glance, think of much importance, but which illustrates curiously and forcibly the extremely unsatisfactory state of the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the other Powers of Europe. So soon as the Greek Government had obtained possession of the territory recently ceded to Greece it announced that it intended to close the Turkish post-offices, which had existed in that territory prior to the cession. In making this announcement the Greek Government was, logically and legally, within its strict right. The general and, indeed, the written law of Europe has long since decreed that the control of the postal business in any State is a part of the sovereign right of the Government of that State. Even in the Great Republic of the United States the posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific are under the supreme Federal control. Thus legally King George was in his right. A territory that had been Turkish had become Greek, and he had an undoubted authorisation from law and from custom for closing the post-offices of the former owners of the country, and replacing them by his own. The Turkish Government, which was not unnaturally a little sore at the transfer of territory to Greece, took umbrage at this public exercise of the English, French, and Austrian marionettes. In the present stage of the proceedings, it would be absurd in me to make any predictions. I always observe the time-honoured maxim of "Josh Biglow"—"Never you prophesy; unless you know." In another letter I may be able to prophesy, when I do know, *i. e.*, after the event.

We have had another semi-ridiculous incident here. Sporting about in Pera, in Buyukdere, and in Therapia we have had a little *troupe* of acrobats, who were called the "Beni-zoug-zougs," and who were neither better nor worse than any of the little acrobats with whom we have been familiar all over the world. Suddenly it was discovered that the Beni-zoug-zougs were English, and that they were in slavery. The English Consulate came out in its might and rescued ten little Beni-zoug-zougs, and sent them to England. Out of this has come great fame for our Consul General, Mr. Fawcett, and for a Mr. Littler, Q.C., who was staying in Mr. Fawcett's house recently, and who has powerfully aided to *exploiter* the "Beni-zoug-zougs." But what are the facts of the case, as shown in evidence? These little Bohemians had been sold in their quite early years by their English parents to an *entrepreneur*. The practice is common to this day in England. These poor children were sold at such an early age that the greater part of them do not know the names of their parents, and that none of them can speak their own language. Still they have been rescued—Heaven save the mark!—and they have been sent home to England, where a large subscription is being raised for their support. To all this I have not the faintest shadow of an objection. Let these little animals be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Asylum, or to any other asylum in which they will be theologically tortured. This will do them good! But let it not be supposed that, at least in their case, Turkey was to blame, or that, at least in their case, England was immaculate. When I think of the virtuous action of Littler, Q.C., and Fawcett, H. B. M. Consul General, I say to myself in the words of Doctor Johnson, "My dear sir, first clear your mind of cant!"

REVIEW.

"THE DEMON OF CA[WNPORE]."

INDIA seems to have considerable attraction for the French novelist. It is not long since M. Zavier de Montepin gave us in his "La Maitresse Masquée" a thrilling account of the love of an Indian princess for a young Scotch baronet, whom she entertained mysteriously in a cavern with all the delicacies of Paris and London. Now M. Jules Verne has chosen modern India as the scene for one of his ingenious fictions, and a translation of the first part of the story has been made by Mr. A. D. Kingston. As we have not seen the original French, it is impossible for us to consider the merits of the translation, and we must be content with examining the story and the wonders it contains. The second part of the tale has not yet appeared in India, so we could not, even if we wished, spoil the reader's interest by divulging the plot.

The scene of the "Demon of Cawnpore" opens at Aurungabad on the evening of the 6th of March, 1867. A fakir is contemplating with anger a proclamation offering £2,000 for the capture of Dandou Pant, commonly known as Nana Sahib, who is reported to be at large in the Bombay Presidency. Indignantly he tears off from the proclamation the name of the proscribed person, and immediately disappears among the crowds of Aurungabad. In that city the new proclamation is the chief topic of conversation. In the fakir's hearing a Hindoo who had been with Nana Sahib in the jungles of Nepaul when he was supposed to have died and been buried expresses his determination to win the reward offered in the proclamation. He declares that he could easily recognize the Nana, and that the supposed funeral in Nepaul was a deception in which only a finger from the left hand of each man had been really buried. The fakir watched the speaker with flashing eyes, and "kept his left hand under the ragged folds of his garment." From this it is evident that the fakir is himself the Nana. The words of the speaker have sealed his own doom. He is dogged to the river bank, and there stabbed to the heart and thrown into the river by the Nana, who reveals himself to the gaze of his dying victim. After this specimen of the Nana's ruthless and determined character the scene changes to Calcutta, and we are introduced to the European actors in the story. They are a Parisian who has just arrived in India, a Captain Hood, who cares for nothing much except shooting, a skilful engineer called Banks, and a retired colonel, Sir Edward Monro, who has remained in India since the Mutiny with the determination of taking vengeance on the Nana for the massacre of Cawnpore, by which he had lost his young wife. Sir Edward Monro's friends are anxious to distract him from his brooding desire for vengeance by taking him for a tour, and the engineer manages to obtain his assent by promising him a novel mode of conveyance with peculiar advantages. Let us see the appearance

THE VOLUNTEERS' FANCY BA[LL].

THE annual fancy-dress ball in connecti[on with] the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is to be [held on] the 13th inst. in the Town Hall; and grea[t efforts] are being put forth to try and make it eve[n more] attractive and successful than its predece[ssors,] which will be a difficult task. Invitation[s have] been sent, we believe, to His Excellen[cy the] Governor and to His Excellency General Ha[illegible] Commander-in-Chief, and Honorary Colonel [of the] corps.

PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY being the day selected (the [1st of] January being a Sunday) for celebrating th[e] anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison and the Volunteers paraded in review order on the oval in front of the New Secretariat. They arrived on the ground about 6-30 a. m., and formed up in line facing the west at open order, with twelve paces interval between battalions. Brigadier-General Aitchison C.B., as the senior officer present, commanded. A detachment of the 7th N. I. augmented the 21st N. I., which furnished points and colours. The field states of the troops on parade were as follow:—

The Royal Artillery.—Two field officers, 1 staff officer, 7 subalterns, 7 staff serjeants, 8 serjeants and havildars, 8 trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, and 179 rank and file; making a total of 212.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Two field officers, 2 staff officers, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 17 serjeants, 7 buglers, 26 band, and 115 rank and file; making a total of 151.

Native Infantry.—Three field officers, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 24 native officers, 53 serjeants and havildars, 37 trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, and 738 rank and file; making a total of 8[illegible].

The total of all ranks present at the parade was 1,225. An imperial salute of 31 guns was fired from the Apollo-bunder battery in connection with the parade.

FIELD STATE B. V. R. CORPS.

	Cpts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Bglrs.	R. & File.	Total.
Field Officers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Staff Officers	..	..	..	..	..	2
A Co.	0	1	2	1	4	8
B „	0	1	2	1	17	21
C „	0	1	2	1	14	18
D „	1	1	4	4	38	48
E „	1	0	1	0	12	14
F „	0	1	2	0	2	5
Army Staff	1	0	3	0	2	6
Band	..	..	1	0	26	27
					Total	151

THE G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS' CAMP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, JAN. 1.

WE have been having a very pleasant time here since the last week. The G. I. P. R. Volunteer camp of exercise, as you are no doubt aware, is held here; and there are about 300 men in camp. Parades are held every morning and evening; the men are being trained for the general inspection, which will take place to-morrow morning (Monday). General Ross, Poona Division, will be the inspecting officer. After that is over the prizes which were won at the late rifle meeting will be distributed, it is believed, by the Honorary Colonel of the corps (Col. Barnett). There will also be some sports during the day. The camp is pitched on a nice piece of ground, and the place looks very lively indeed. The weather in the mornings is delightfully cool. This morning there was a church parade, and the service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Corfield, who delivered an appropriate sermon. There will be a ball to-morrow evening, and that, it is believed, will wind up the whole proceedings.

BOMBAY.

TODAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Clan Maclean (s), from Liverpool; J. V. Troop, New York; Amizad, Damaun. Yesterday:—Cerigo (s), and Lovaine (s), Cardiff; Oorun (s), Cutch; Coconada (s), Kurrachee; Tebe (s), Marseilles; Empress of India (s), Jeddah; Java (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hungaria (s), for China; R. Dickinson (s), Havre; Pehlwan (s), Cutch.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind per hired transport China will be closed at the General Post-office to-day at 1 p. m.

COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.—[illegible]ative [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Elliott. [illegible] his character [illegible] for his subjects [illegible] words of the Governor General [illegible] best 'to secure the aff[illegible] prosperity of his people.' [illegible] hoped that the relations [illegible] family and the Maharani Jamnabai [illegible] future as cordial as they [illegible]

[illegible]—The tone of post-prandial [illegible] higher than that of the usual [illegible] red and tardy compliance to [illegible] ordinary men [illegible] seems to be [illegible] occasion from unwilling [illegible] that Æsop will be fully justified [illegible] star will soon shine on [illegible] consolation is that at a bright [illegible] undying glory and future [illegible] the praises of a British [illegible] work will stand unrivalled [illegible] and glory. The Maharaja himself [illegible] budding youth, has bravely [illegible] to the merits of his Guru. [illegible] to mind a single instance of [illegible] modern India history of a like feat, and [illegible] have recourse to our [illegible] to which we must refer our intelligent [illegible] the Government of India will [illegible] patent those political [illegible] bottom of the last Administration Report [illegible]

[illegible] as the *de facto* ruler of [illegible] States on this side of the [illegible] Gaekwar, by personal appearance [illegible] attainments, bids fair from the first [illegible] the expectations of his adoptive mother [illegible] the Paramount Power controlling the destinies of the Princes and people of India. He is said to be diligent and thrifty, attentive and self-reliant, and disposed to use the power with which Providence has so mysteriously favoured him for the good of his people. As the earnest of his desire to do his duty to his people he has from the outset set certain limits to his own authority over the direction of the public affairs of the State and the disposal of its resources. He has engaged himself to govern his subjects according to the advice given him by the representatives of the British Government so as to guard against being drawn into the excesses which often prove dangerous rocks to the fame and fortunes of many a prince. As the son of his adoptive mother, as the hope of many millions of subjects, Young Maharaja SyajiRao has a noble career before him, and if he would but earnestly try to be true to himself, to the education he has received, to the pledges he has given on his accession to the gadi, and the obligations [illegible]

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...rror of our ...ree-bunder station. ...et an error of our con... ...se we do so with pleasure. ...the opening of the new G. I. P. Railway station, Boree bunder, our contemporary states "that the work has been in the professional charge of Mr. T. V. Pearson. The terminal buildings, as we before stated when describing them last week, were designed by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., Executive Engineer P. W. D., and from the commencement the work has been carried out, and is still being so, under that officer's immediate supervision, he having been placed on special duty by Government, at the request of the Railway Company, for that purpose. Mr. Pearson has had supervision of the erection of the shed roof (designed and arranged in England, we believe by Mr. G. Berkley, C. E., the Company's Consulting Engineer), and the laying of rails and the construction of some of the platforms. The iron-work of this roof was lying at Waree-bunder for some years before the designs of the terminus had been decided upon. After Mr. Stevens joined the Railway Company's service all other iron-work connected with the station—such as the ornamental flat-roof, fourth-class waiting-hall roof, &c.—was designed by that officer, and erected under his supervision.

THE new Cathedral High School building, which occupies the corner at the junction of Hornby-row and the Esplanade Main-road, is to be occupied on Wednesday, when the school re-opens after the Christmas holidays, so far as the boys' portion is concerned. The girls' school will continue to meet for the present in the old High Court, Apollo-street.

THE Governor of the French settlement of Chandernagore is expected to visit H. E. the Viceroy at Calcutta shortly.

HERR BANDMANN's company played "Dead or Alive" last week at Calcutta, and were to play "Hamlet" on Saturday night. We see Mr. Denbigh Newton, a member of last year's Gaiety company in Bombay, has joined the Bandmann company.

THE *Siam Advertiser* mentions a rumour that the King has it in contemplation to send an Ambassador to Europe to effect, if possible, some modification of the treaties that now exist.

A POONA paper says a private letter from Rawul Pindee reports that "the books of the Commissariat Office at that station have disappeared mysteriously. A Baboo is suspected, and the police are on the *qui vive*."

THE report on the internal trade of Bengal during the past year furnishes a mass of interesting information regarding the traffic between Calcutta and the interior of the province. Perhaps the most striking feature disclosed by the report, the *Englishman* remarks, is the suddenness and completeness with which the country has recovered from the depletion of food-grain brought about by the late succession of bad harvests either in Bengal itself or in neighbouring provinces. Empty granaries and high prices have been succeeded by a condition of things which, if less deplorable, is hardly less symptomatic of defective commercial development, than the rapidity with which a partial failure of the harvest is followed by exhaustion. Stocks have, in short, accumulated in such superabundance that rice is a drug in the market, and, owing to low prices preventing sales, the immediate effect of a bumper harvest has been very general pecuniary embarrassment. The peasantry are, of course, infinitely better off than before, inasmuch as they are not only secured for some time to come ...m all anxiety on account of food, but can ...mand a supply of cash whenever they choose ...ll at what they consider a sacrifice. But ...meantime, being unwilling to do that, they ...many cases reduced to the necessity of borrowing to pay their rents. Thus the Collector of ...ing says that "curious as it may appear, ...instances in which ryots who had stocks ...ferred to get loans of cash to pay their ...of their stock, in the hope, ...ain and [illegible]

...n the United Kingdom, but ...stice be obtained in this coun... ...gine-drivers. Although there ...desmen looking for work in ...ent imports fresh men from ...l railway contemporary says: ...may be the cry on some of ...Twelve more drivers have ...di from England, forming, we ...under agreement for India.' ...erving more attention than it ...many drivers thrown idle on ...ing substituted for Europeans ...instead of utilising those men ...e wanted, others are steadily ...ne, thus increasing the number ...worse than a mistake: it is a ...idle men have come from ...pent, it may be, years in this ...us acquired the maximum pay ...and when Government require ...Railways, new men can be got ...nce at the minimum pay, and ...aving is effected, at the cost of ...serving men. When men are ...r no fault of their own, their ...corded in the order of their ...thers are required, they should ...if still unemployed. We invite ...is Excellency to this source of

...n us the following remarks on ...discipline:—The right of a pri... ...jail undergoing hard labour, to ...ked by a man of his own caste, ...a late case, the question as ...th privilege, sanctioned as it is ...ould not be withdrawn, is now ...ton of the Government of India. ...udice was so very strong that ...ther die of starvation than eat ...it was prepared by a Kulin ...therefore necessary to appoint ...in all the prisons in India, ...matter of work, to keep the ...and the low-caste as far apart as ...er rule had to be dispensed with ...for reasons it is unnecessary ...Regarding the culinary arrange... ...ge is also likely soon to be ...igh caste native prisoner from ...d for forgery, refused to take ...se it was not cooked by a ...ng from Gya. He appears to ...incumbent upon the Govern... ...to get expressly on his account a ...rom Gya and keep him within the ...e jail till the expiration of his term ...t. The prisoner doggedly refused ...s he carried out his resolution for ...ght hours, the gaoler was obliged to ...er to the Magistrate of the district, ...r had to lay it before the Commis... ...vision, who ordered that if the man ...s obstinacy any further, the cat-'o... ...be called into requisition, as, by ...t his food, he was attempting suicide, ...would have to be tried and punished. ...der was explained to the prisoner, he ...d that he had since discovered that the jail ...though not a Brahmin from Gya, was a ...an of a very high order, and that being so, ...uld take his meals and he did so without ...the officials further trouble.

...treasurer of the Garfield Memorial Hospital ...announces that the contributions now ...nt to $80,000, and that assurances have been ...ved from all parts of the country that this ...will soon be increased by large additional ...criptions.

...ays the New York *Nation*:—It is stated that ...sident Arthur is not giving professional office-... ...ers much encouragement. There have been ...merous attempts made of late to persuade him ...remove postmasters on the ground that they ...re not "Grant Republicans." The President ...as stated in each case, in decided terms, that he ...id not see how that made any difference, and ...hat such considerations would certainly not control ...im.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says the whole number of Indians in the United States is 261,912, all of whom, except about 15,416, are more or less in charge of agents of the Government. The report urges a radical change of the Indian policy in some respects. The present system, the report says, never will and never can civilize the Indians. "If white men were treated as we treat the Indians, the result would certainly be a race of worthless vagabonds."

A PATHETIC case was heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins recently. John Edwards, a prisoner in Coldbath Fields Prison, sent there for uttering counterfeit coin, had tamed a mouse as a companion, and formed a great friendship for him. The warders had taken this mouse from him and killed it, the prison rules not, of course, allowing the prisoners to keep pets. The prisoner, enraged at the death of his favourite, had assaulted one of the warders, and was indicted for the assault. Mr. Justice Hawkins charged favourably for the prisoner, expressing a good deal of sympathy for him, and the jury acquitted him.

IT is a fixed idea with many people, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the troubles of the Irish tenant are entirely attributable to his slovenly and lazy habits and aversion to hard work. This view is, however, like many others which by constant repetition obtain popular belief, far from accurate; and the pleasant account which the *Daily News* special commissioner gives of the character of the Ballyshannon tenantry ought to go far to correct so untair an estimate. "Taken as a whole," he says, "the most striking feature among the peasantry visited here was their indefatigable industry. We found everywhere evidences that the tenants were men of the best character (and women too), and were remarkable for their persevering industry." The people, he adds, are comfortably clad, and seem entirely well fed. They are also frank and hearty in their manner, and there is an independence and self-respect about them not noticeable in other parts of the country.

THE *Times* correspondent declares that all France has given itself up to speculation, as in the days of John Law. The peasantry, with their vast aggregate savings, are buying risky shares on the Bourse, till "the Rue Quincampoix (where the Boursiers of the Regency used to gamble) now extends from one end of France to the other." Men buy and sell shares the very meaning of which they do not know, a broker, for example, doing a heavy transaction in "Les Alpines," which he at first thought was a railway, then fancied was a mine, and finally discovered to be a "reorganised" iron-foundry. Prices have gone up till "good" shares yield only three per cent., and speculations have been floated till the aggregate shares on the market, apart from Rentes and public loans of all sorts, reach a thousand million pounds. Including the Debt and the City loans, the bonds dealt in are estimated at two thousand million pounds English. The *Spectator* observes on the above:—The writer is evidently frightened by his figures, but the danger does not lie in the totals. France is richer than England, and the total nominally dealt in on the Stock Exchange is supposed to reach three thousand millions, but the ground of alarm in France is the preposterous belief in financing schemes which never can yield solid returns. They are sustained in various ways, the soundest one being the real demand for capital in central and eastern Europe at high rates of interest; but the crash must come, and any serious political occurrence would precipitate it. When it arrives, there will be a bad quarter of an hour on all Exchanges, and anybody who is out of speculation may congratulate himself. An angry word spoken by M. Gambetta, or Prince Bismarck, or even Count Kalnoky, the new Austrian Chancellor, might be followed by a "Black Friday" all over Europe.

Apropos to the announcement that Parliament is to meet on Tuesday, February 7, the *Spectator* remarks:—Some of our Liberal contemporaries have been amusing themselves with painting a most misleading and pessimistic picture of the majority at the disposal of the Government, which they have managed to reduce to a point at which, according to them, the desertion of a dozen or a dozen and a half Whigs would land the Liberals in a defeat. This is all delusion. When this Parliament first assembled, the Liberals, if only thirty-one of the Home-rulers had voted with them, and thirty-two against them, would have had a majority of 114. We can still count on at least twenty-eight Home-rulers for the Government, and count on them more certainly than ever on any question not directly involving Home-rule, and on *that* question the Tories will hardly join the Home-rulers. Counting that the Liberals have lost a balance of ten seats since the general election, the Government can still ensure a working majority of considerably over eighty, and even if all the Liberal Home-rulers declined to vote on some exceptional occasion, a majority of considerably over fifty.

MR. PETER GRAHAM, who was recently elected as full Royal Academician in the place of Mr. Richard Redgrave, retired, has been before the ...public for fifteen years. In 1866 he exhi... ...Academy "A Spot in the High... ...landscape which ...years he

enough to have a brilliant future before him. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy early in 1877. His promotion last night was a triumph for the party in favour of election by merit rather than by seniority. It is understood that the next favourites were Mr. Boehm and Mr. Marcus Stone.

THE committee appointed by the Medical Society of Washington, United States, to investigate the reports of the prevalence of malarial diseases in Washington report that "the statements which have been published during the last year or two, that an unusual amount of sickness has prevailed in the city, are entirely unfounded," and that Washington is "unquestionably as healthy as the most favoured cities of this country or Europe."

PROSPECTUS OF THE WELLINGTON RACES, 1882.

STEWARDS.—Major-Genl. W. Payn, C. B.; R. W. Barlow, Esq.; Major Livesay; Major Campbell Walker; Major Pigott; Captain Moore; W. L. Edmiston, Esq.; with power to add to their number.

Honorary Secretary pro. tem.—W. Lonsdale, Esq.

The course improvements will be completed before the meeting, and the running should then be as safe as owners and riders could desire.

Rs. 50 required for entering one horse, Rs. 75 for two, and Rs. 100 for three or more, except in the G. R. races. All entries after 1st April for one or more horses Rs. 200. Latest time for scratchings 3 p.m., day before each race.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH MAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Trial Stakes," Rs. 500. For all English, Colonial and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. 1¼ miles.

SECOND RACE.—"The Wellington Derby," Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. About 9 furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Maiden Purse."—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden, English, Colonial and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. About 9 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Ootacamund Purse."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners once 5lbs., twice 8lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs. 1¼ miles.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Hunters' Plate," Rs. 300. For all horses the property of members of the Ooty Hunt, and that have been regularly hunted (of which a certificate is required from the Hunt Committee) during the season 1882. Arabs 10 stone; other horses 12 stone. 1½ miles. G. R. only.

SIXTH RACE.—"Pony Race," Rs. 150. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs. ½ mile. G. R. only.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH MAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Jackatalla Purse," Rs. 400. Handicap for all Maiden Arabs beaten on the first day. 1 mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Richards' Stakes," Rs. 400. Handicap for all Maidens (except Arabs) beaten on the first day. 1 mile.

THIRD RACE.—"The Nilgiri Cup," Rs. 1,000 in specie. (Presented by Government servants then on the Hills.) For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. 1½ miles.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Planters' Cup," Rs. 400. (Presented by the Planters of Wynaad and Nilgiris.) For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone 7lbs. 1 mile. G. R. only.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Hack Stakes," Rs. 200. For all *bona fide* Hacks, English and Colonials 12 stone 7lbs., other horses 10 stone 7lbs. ¾ mile. G. R. only.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Abkarry Purse," Rs. 500. A Handicap for all Arabs forced for winners of the meeting at Rs. 50 for each race won, G. R. Races excepted. Free to losers entered. 1¼ mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse," Rs. 500. A Handicap for all English, Colonial and Country-bred horses. Terms, etc., as in Abkarry Purse. 1¼ miles.

THIRD RACE.—"The Diana Plate." A piece of jewellery, value Rs. 100. For all horses, nominated by ladies then on the Hills. G. R. only. Entrance free. Catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs. for Arabs and 12st. 7lbs. for other horses. ¾ mile.

FOURTH RACE.—"The beaten Arab Handicap," Rs. 300. For all Arabs that have started and not won during the meeting. Winner of the Abkarry Purse to carry a 5lb. penalty. R. C.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Beaten Handicap," Rs. 300. For all English, Colonial and Country-bred Horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Winner of the Stewards' Purse 5lbs. extra. R. C.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Kotagherry handicap, Rs. 300. A Handicap for all horses entered for the hunters' Plate, Planters' Cup, Hack Stakes and Diana Plate. Forced for winners of the Hunters' Plate and Planters' Cup at Rs. 25 for each race won. Free to losers entered for these races. G. R. only. ¾ mile.

RULES.

All entries, with colour, age and class, and colours of rider to be made by letter or by telegram, and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Wellington Races, Neilgherries, telegraph station Coonoor. If made by letter, the letter must reach the Secretary on the day to which the entrance relates. If made by telegram, the telegram must contain a statement that the entrance has been confirmed by a letter which has been posted.

2. Calcutta racing rules in force. Local rules excepted.

3. Settling day for losers, Saturday, 3rd June, for winners, Saturday 10th June. No winners will be paid till all losers and subscribers have paid. Any person failing to settle his accounts on the day appointed, will be declared a defaulter forthwith. [illegible] any loser of Rs. 500 or upwards will be required to settle with the Honorary Secretary before he will be allowed to take any more tickets in a lottery, or to bid for horses.

4. A winning fee of one gold mohur will be charged for each race won, and unless three horses in *bona fide* separate interests starts for a race, the Cup, Purse or public money will be withheld.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 will be charged for all horses galloped on the course before the 9th May.

6. No one to be allowed to take a ticket in any lottery or Pari Mutuel, who has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the fund.

7. Seven per cent. on the gross value on lotteries and Pari Mutuel, to be carried to the credit of the fund.

8. Instead of starting declarations, owners of horses entered for a race will be required to scratch them, intimating the same in writing to the Honorary Secretary at or before the time mentioned in the schedule.

An omission to do, which entails on the owner, payment of all entry and starting sweepstakes, and all the penalties under Rule 52, Clause 2, C. T. C. Rules.

9. If the subscriptions do not realize sufficient for the advertised money and expenses, a pro rata deduction will be made from each [illegible]

10. Horses to be aged by the Stewards at 7 a. m. on the Saturday before the meeting; at any other time a fee of one gold mohur will be charged to go to the fund.

11. Rs. 50 to be lodged in the Secretary's hands before any objection can be entertained; the objection must be in writing to the Secretary, and the money will be forfeited, should the Stewards decide the objection to be frivolous.

12. Horses landed in India from Australia, the Cape or England, within eight months, allowed 3lbs., within 5 months 6lbs.

13. In all races open to platers, Maidens allowed 4lbs., except when otherwise specified. But Rule 21 C. T. C. and its errata to be in force.

14. In all Arab races (Handicaps excepted) the top-weight will be 9 stone 7lbs., others to be reduced in proportion.

15. The Secretary is empowered to demand cash payments for lottery and Pari Mutuel tickets, and also for lottery purchases, whenever he may consider such a measure advisable.

16. The Secretary is empowered to call upon any person entering horses for the meeting to pay in advance, or at the time of his taking the nominations of entrties all the forfeits for which he may become liable thereon. In case of non-compliance, the entrances or nominations may be rejected.

17. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points not involving abstract questions of racing law, regarding which an appeal will lie to the Calcutta Turf Club.

18. Should the race for any Cup or Purse fall through, the Stewards may give the same to be run for on other terms.

Notice.—Owners wanting stabling are requested to notify their wishes as soon as possible. The course will be open for training as soon as the frost is over.

CEYLON CHURCH MATTERS.

FURTHER papers in reference to Ecclesiastical matters in Ceylon have been published: they have arisen out of three questions which the Bishop of Colombo wished to be put to the Queen's Advocate for an opinion to the following effect:—

1. "Whether in consequence of the proposed abolition of State Subsidies to the Church of England in Ceylon, the Letters Patent of the present Bishop will be recalled?

2. "Whether, if they are not recalled, it is in his power to surrender them?

3. "Whether, as long as he retains them, they will continue to have the same legal effect on him, and on others, as they at present have?"

The law-adviser of the Crown pointed out that these questions involved a matter of Imperial policy rather than any opinion of a legal character, and he declined to comply with the request. The matter was then referred to the Secretary of State, and the answer of his Lordship is to the following effect:—"In reply to the first question, I have to state that it is not my intention to advise Her Majesty to revoke the Letters Patent appointing him to the See of Colombo, although in the event of a vacancy in the See, I should not advise Her Majesty to make any fresh appointment to the See by Letters Patent.

"With regard to the second question, I am not prepared to say whether it is in the Bishop's power to surrender his Letters Patent. I should, however, point out that he was consecrated under the accompanying form of license before the issue of his Letters Patent, which he did not receive until after his arrival in the colony. These Letters Patent provide for his resignation of the See, and it will be for him to consider whether he will act upon that provision and rely simply upon the license for his consecration."

"With regard to the third question, I have to state that, as long as he retains the See under his Letters Patent, they will continue to have the same legal effect on him, and on other persons, which they at present have."

In giving publicity to these papers, the local Government have been informed by the Bishop, that in putting the questions there was no idea on his part of contemplating the resignation of his Letters Patent.—*Ceylon Times*

MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your ...fering with the pain of cutting ...and get a bottle of Mrs. ...lieve the poor [illegible]

BENGAL.

STEAM TRAMWAYS.—On Friday morning His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. Levinge, inspected the new tramway steamers, which have arrived from England, and are now standing at the Company's Chowringhee depôt. The engine ran with a large car behind it from the depôt to the end of tramway on Kalighat-road, and returned. It travelled smoothly, did not emit smoke or steam to any but the most trifling extent, and appeared to be entirely under the control of the driver, stopping when required almost instantaneously. In this last respect, in fact, it compared most favourably with horses.—*Indian Daily News.*

ENTERTAINMENT TO NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—To those interested in evangelical work in Calcutta, the scene witnessed on Friday in the compound of St. Paul's Cathedral must have been very assuring. From two to three thousand Native Christians, attached to the Church of England Missions, were gathered together to partake of the Christmas cheer provided for them. But for the rain, which set in rather early in the day, the entertainment would have been a more pronounced success. The proceedings commenced by the Rev. Mr. Coe reading the service, after which the Rev. Dr. Bannerjee preached the sermon. During the day, the assembly amused themselves in different ways in the Cathedral compound, and in the afternoon partook of refreshments provided for them and their families. The rain unfortunately prevented the younger members of the assembly from enjoying themselves, as they otherwise would have done, and the day's proceedings were brought to a close by service in the Cathedral. The clergy of the different churches in this city, and several well-known ladies and gentlemen, helped to render the meeting pleasant and a success. From the many expressions of thankfulness, which we heard repeated, it would seem that the memories of the Christmas treat at the Cathedral will long be gratefully remembered by those who were present.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

IS MYSORE SOLVENT?—A brochure from the pen of a Native will appear shortly, entitled as above. One of the chapters of the anonymous publications is headed "The meeting of the Ryots—a farce."—*Bangalore Post.*

THE EURASIAN BOOT FACTORY.—This institution appears to be doing a pretty good business, among its recent orders being one from the police, for some of the members of which force fifty pairs of ankle boots are being made up at rates ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8. The "pocket money" of the Eurasian apprentices has been raised lately in a manner to induce an abandonment of any intention they might have formed of relinquishing the handicraft; in fact, they have stuck to their lasts so resolutely that many of them have become adepts in cobbling. The boot-factory was ordered to make up shoes for native constables; but the order was declined, as the supply of a pair of shoes at Rs. 2-4 per pair would scarcely leave a margin of profit.—*Bangalore Post.*

A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN MADRAS.

THIS morning (Dec. 31), at 5 minutes past 7 o'clock, a severe earthquake was experienced in Madras. The shocks followed one another in rapid succession for about four minutes. In the upper floors of houses the vibration was most disagreeably apparent. Furniture moved or creaked; bottles shook, and knocked against one another! Windows rattled; suspended lamps swayed; and late sleepers were roused with a start, declaring that somebody had shaken their beds. On basement floors, the shocks were not quite so apparent, but even here the short swaying movement, or jerks, were very unpleasantly obvious, and occasioned that feeling of nausea which persons feel when indulging in the unaccustomed pastime of swinging. The numerous puddles on the surface of the wet roads were greatly disturbed, for the water moved to and fro, as if slightly shaken in a basin. A native correspondent of ours at triplicane, whose letter will be found beneath, has happily and quaintly compared the motion to that "which one would feel when seated in a two-wheeled carriage that has been just stopped after a long drive. The respiratory process of the wearied horse puts the carriage in the same kind of motion, and with the same rapidity that I observed this morning." The possibility of the shocks being followed by a violent and disastrous disturbance of the earth, prompted people to rush out from their houses into the open, and in many places there was great excitement, which has not yet been allayed. These shocks may be symptomatic of the occurrence of a catastrophe in some part of the world, more within the usual course of earthquakes, than Madras has yet been; but as they are contemporaneous with exceptional weather on this coast they may be connected with a disturbance in the Bay. From time to time Madras has been told that some more observant citizens than their neighbours have been conscious of a suspicion of earthquake, but the reports have not hitherto excited attention, as the community generally have not shared the experience. But this morning, the shocks were too alarming to escape anybody's attention; and there is much anxiety to know what was the cause of this unusual demonstration of the instability of mundane things.

Mr. Arthur J. Hare, the Superintendent, Submarine Telegraphs, has written to say:—"This morning, at 7-12, the instrument used in this office for receiving telegrams (Sir William Thompson's Siphon Recorder), and which is joined to this end of the Madras-Penang cable, showed signs of something unusual occurring. The fine glass siphon, which is so delicately suspended, commenced to vibrate laterally, very slightly at first, but gradually increasing, until about 7-14, when the vibrations stopped very suddenly—the vibrations from beginning to end being distinctly recorded on the paper slip by the siphon. There was no sudden shock or 'kick,' and no electrical disturbance whatever can be traced. I believe the vibrations were from north to south."

(*Telegrams from our own correspondents.*)

COCONADA.—An earthquake was felt here at 7-25 a. m. It continued for three or four minutes. No injury was caused. The weather is cloudy. There has been unusual wind this week.

VIZAGAPATAM.—There was a distinct shock of earthquake here at 7-30 this morning, after unusual weather.

GOPAULPORE.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 7-20 a.m., on the 31st, lasting ten minutes, passing north.

PONDICHERRY.—There was a severe shock of earthquake here this morning, which lasted one minute.

We have also received the following local letters on the subject:—

THE BEACH.—Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, writes:—"As I was sitting in my office this morning, about 6-45 (I had no time-piece to give me the exact hour), I felt an unmistakable earthquake. The *tremblement de terre* lasted about two minutes, and was so pronounced that I went out into the Custom House to see if any heavy weights were being moved about. The things on my table were quite agitated, ten times as much as when a loaded stone train passes. This is singular, taken in connection with this abnormal weather. The weather seems disposed to clear up."

THE FORT.—At about 7-15 o'clock, or a little before, I was sitting in one of the top rooms of this three-storied house (where the height gives a good leverage), working busily at a table. Suddenly I felt my chair moving, and fancied that my little boy had got under it, and was lifting me upwards. I stopped to remove him, but found he was not there. Turning again to the table (not very steady one) I saw it rocking to and fro against the wall, close to which it was placed. In about two minutes afterwards there was a second shock, somewhat stronger than the first, I think. This time I looked into my bath-room, and saw the water in a large bath-tub strongly agitated, as if the water-man had just before poured a chatty of water into it.—W. L.

BLACK TOWN, 7-30 P. M.—Half an hour ago we severely felt a shaking of the floors and the furniture in our rooms. This continued for about two minutes. At first one of us attributed it to some change in his constitution.—T. O.

BLACK TOWN.—A few seconds before 7 this morning I felt a slight shock, while I was in a sitting position in my room, not suspecting anything unusual, and I leaned against the wall and felt to my surprise a tremor. Being afraid of the situation I was in, I at once summoned the inmates of the house, and asked them to place their hands on the wall; and one and all of them felt a shock most distinctly. I at once concluded that Madras was being visited with an earthquake. This, sir, is the first instance in my life time that I experienced an earthquake in Madras.—P. M.

ROYAPOORUM.—I dare say you have heard of the earthquake this morning. I distinctly felt it at Royapooram, and at the Monegar Choultry three arches in the Raja of Vizianagram's ward were cracked through its influence.—J. G. C.

This morning at about 7-20 A. M. we experienced an earthquake at Tondiarpett. At the time of its occurrence, which lasted for about 15 seconds, we had no notion at all that it was an earthquake, inasmuch as we are utter strangers to such a phenomenon here. Of those that were in the bungalow, some that were seated on sofas imagined that some rats or other animals were below disturbing the springs. Some were under the impression that they were labouring under some billious affection which made them giddy and shaky. Others felt themselves tottering like men in the years of decrepitude. Some were like men upon a plank on the surface of agitated waters. But all knew not what to make of it. Just about this time the mechanism of the clocks made a rumbling noise, as if something was disturbing its operation. The drops in the chandeliers made a noise, as if it were put in motion by a violent gust of air, while there was nothing of the sort at the time. The doors and windows began to shake, and even the ropes of the blinds. Apparently there was an earthquake passing from south to north. While we were making this the subject of discourse two minutes afterwards there was another shock of the kind, but still more violent in its nature and effects. Full of intrepidation, we all ran out of the bungalow pell mell, precipitately, apprehensive that this was but the beginning of something more serious to follow soon after. It lasted about 20 seconds.—T. D.

VEPERY.—At 8 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning, all my household and myself were put in great alarm by the violent swaying to and fro of my house, which no doubt was the effect of the earthquake, and which was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The house and every... was shocked violently, the tiling of the... as if being pushed down, the roof of... rooms creaked, also the furniture... and hanging lamps moved about vi... a minute I should say. Several... were all but thrown down; th... roared in great alarm. The sh... north to south. It was felt, as... friends, in other parts of Vepe... Royapooram. Its origin m... Palaverum hills, as that region... volcanic character.—W. [illegible]

PURSEWAULKUM.—I ha... earthquake ... last [illegible]

quakes or volcanic eruptions, as I remember having read in a book called "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," that these two fearful phenomena are generally preceded by days of cloudy sky.—INQUIRER.

PURSEWAULKUM.—As usual this morning at about 7-10 A. M., I took up a book to read. No sooner had I sat down than I felt a shock which lasted for a few seconds, as though somebody was endeavouring to ease me off the chair. I looked behind, and found nobody. On entering the room, the inmates felt a similar shock, and were alarmed. The whole street was in an uproar.—J. H. C.

PERAMBORE.—While sitting in my room this morning I felt my chair, a heavy office one, being tilted from side to side. I at first thought it was the dog which was lying near by, but seeing he did not touch the chair I looked up, and while still feeling the movement of the chair, which was now becoming rather violent, I saw the whole room swaying from east to west. I at once went to the house, to see how matters were getting on there, and looked at the time. It was 7' 3" or 4". The swaying of the house even was perceptible, and all the open doors and windows were rattling. The swaying kept on regularly for about a minute, and then stopped—DEMELLO.

PUDUPET.—Colonel Coningham, commanding the 24th Regiment N. I., writes:—"About 7 A. M. this morning, Lieut.-Colonel Baily and myself were having a chat in the mess house of the regiment, when Colonel Bailey left me to give some orders to one of his Havildars. He had been gone about 2 minutes, when I distinctly felt the house oscillating backwards and forwards. When Colonel Bailey returned, I asked him whether he perceived that the house was shaking, he replied that he did not, but on sitting down he at once got up again, and said that the house was oscillating. We then went into the next room, when the shocks of earthquake (which they undoubtedly were) so violent, that we went downstairs at once, and ran out of the house, which we thought would tumble down at any moment, as fast as we could. The shocks lasted quite three minutes, and I do not want to experience anything like them again. Since writing the above, Captain Anderson of my regiment has informed me that he also distinctly felt the shocks at Royapettah."

TRIPLICANE.—With the best complimets of the season, I beg to inform you of a phenomenon which I observed this morning, in common with many others in my street. Shortly after seven, I began to feel a sort of shaking—a vibratory motion from east to west. I thought my head was turning, but the strangeness of the feeling did not permit me to rest satisfied with so much explanation of my own. I therefore got up, walked a few steps forward, to make some further observations, and to my astonishment found that everything that was there clearly described the motion. I called out for my friends to observe the phenomenon, but before they made their appearance it suddenly stopped, but stopped only to be revived with its direction changed from that of E. to W. to that of N. to S. This continued for a sufficiently long time to be observable to every one of my friends. The first shaking took up about 2" followed by a pause of about the same time, and then came the second, which continued for about 3". It may be very well compared to the motion which one would feel when seated on a two-wheeled carriage that has been just stopped after a long drive. The respiratory process of the wearied horse puts the carriage in the same kind of motion and with the same rapidity that I observed this morning.—K. V. R.

EGMORE.—There was a distinct shock of earthquake felt this morning in Madras, a little after 7 o'clock. Some gentlemen of the Fair Committee, while seated in the Committee pavilion, suddenly felt and saw an oscillation in the table and chairs, and several articles of furniture in the Superintendent's house were seen to move in a similar manner. The glass and crockery at Colonel Galloway's rattled, the stair-case shook, and the furniture in the upper bed-room oscillated in an alarming manner. The very walls of some houses were shaken, and great alarm was felt at the time by numbers all about Madras. Some persons became quite sick at stomach.—J. L.

MYLAPORE.—I was seated this morning on the pial of my house, with an open book in my hand, my brother was a few feet off from me, seated like myself, with folded legs as the natives are wont to sit, chairs being only of modern introduction. He felt a rocking sensation all over his body. As I was all the while engaged in study I was not awake to the feeling at first. But when he spoke to me of that I began to experience the same sensation myself, and I had no doubt in settling it immediately down as a perceptible earthquake. The clock had a few minutes before struck seven. And though I was not powerfully rocked from side to side I can surely say that the sensation lasted for over three minutes. A door that stood on hinges which opposed a gentle friction to its free motion, was distinctly heard to shake all the time that our sensation lasted. But people on their legs, or engaged in work enough to absorb attention, were not alive to this feeling, and expressed their surprise when told of it.—STUDENT.

ROYAPETTAH.—At about five minutes past seven o'clock this morning a shock of earthquake was felt in Royapettah which shook the doors and windows of houses, and lasted for about three or four minutes. Many of the natives rushed into the streets thinking their houses were about to fall down. Shocks of earthquake are not frequent in Madras, consequently the people are curious to know what it all means. They are half afraid that the prediction of the world coming to an end shortly is about to be fulfilled.—H.

MOUNT ROAD.—A shock of earthquake took place at 7·30 this morning. My premises shook, the glasses moved, and my servants ran from one room into the other in alarm, Mrs. —— and her daughter have just come into my place in great alarm, and they say that their furniture shook very much. My cook has just turned up, and says that the Chintadrapettah people ran out of their houses into the street, and that there is great excitement.—W. H. M.

NUNGUMBAUKUM.—I was awoke about seven o'clock this morning, by a rattling of the doors of my bed-room, a shaking of the bed, and an undulating movement of, apparently, the whole house. I jumped up, and found that all the servants and some guests saying in the house had experienced similar sensation. I at once came to the conclusion that Madras had been visited by an earthquake, and a tolerably severe one, as the movement lasted, I should think for fully a minute. The whether had been so abnormal for the last few days, that a convulsion of nature of some sort was not surprising, but an earthquake in this part of the world, though I believe no part of the earth's surface is altogether exempt from them, is the more mysterious from its being so unusual. We must be very thankful that this earthquake consisted only of a fairly regular motion, as, had we had the sudden shock which is generally accompanied, buildings would probably have, most of, fallen. I should be glad to know the opinions of any scientists on the subject; and although not of a particularly nervous temperament, I sincerely trust that my first experience of an earthquake may prove to be my last.—W. D.

NUNGUMBAUKUM.—A distinct shock or I should say two or three distinct shocks, of earthquake were experienced where I reside. The bed on which I was lying was shaken quite perceptibly for about 30 seconds, and again for about ten; the doors and windows rattled as if some one was shaking them violently.—M. C. F.

THE LUZ.—At a few minutes past seven this morning, a rather smart earthquake shock aroused many of the late-rising inhabitants of the suburb of Mylapore. The shock was succeeded by one of less force, after an interval of two or three minutes. No subterranean noise was perceptible, and the motion consisted of slight oscillations from east to west, causing the house to shake very unpleasantly. No rotatory motion was apparent. Doors and windows rattled loudly, and a rather heavy teapoy was distinctly seen rocking from east to west. A small Maltese terrier showed strong sings of fear, entering the room in a crouching attitude, and retreating under a bed from which place he did not venture out till long afterwards. Some considerable difference of opinion as to the duration of the shocks was entertained by the several European inmates of my house, but I feel sure I shall be within the mark if I say that from first to last it was not less than four minutes. As earthquake shocks generally affect places standing on alluvial formations much less than those on the harder rocks, it will be interesting to sysmologists to note whether this morning's shocks were more acutely felt in places standing on the gneiss and other more solid rock formations further inland.—W. A. S.

ST. THOME.—I beg to report for the information of your readers that this morning at 5 to 7 o'clock when I was seated in my room I felt suddenly a slight shock of earthquake. Not being quite certain of what I felt while sitting I lay down on the floor of the room, and felt that there was something moving my body to and fro. I then wished to see whether the shock was confined to that particular round on which my house is situated, or whether it extended to the other part of this locality, and therefore hastened at once to the houses of some of my relatives and friends here, who informed me that they also felt the shock.

SAIDAPET.—I have to report that this morning, at about quarter to eight, there occurred at Saidapet a slight shock of earthquake which lasted nearly half a minute. The shaking was clearly felt, as furniture in houses was observed to move a little to and fro. As far as I learn, there has been no loss of life.—T. A. S.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.—At 5 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt here. The trembling after the first shock could be distinctly felt for nearly 7 minutes, and the first violent shock was followed after a lapse of about 4 minutes by another, somewhat less violent, but sufficient to make the doors and window rattle. Immediately I was aware of the earthquake, I endeavoured to lay my hand on something to act as a pendulum, but could only obtain a stick. This held against the wall appeared to indicate the direction of the undulation as from N. E. to S. W. The time I give is as nearly as possible correct by gun-fire, and it would be interesting to know at what time observers at some distance felt the earthquake. The return shock following so closely on the first would point to the centre of the disturbance being somewhat close.—J. B.

—*Mail*, Dec. 31.

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE IN ASHANTEE.

MR. F. W. CHESSON, as secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society, wrote recently to the Colonial Secretary, asking whether any confirmation had been received of a report from Cape Coast Castle "that the King of Ashantee had put to death 200 young girls, the sole purpose of this horrible massacre being to use the blood of the victims for mixing up the 'swish' intended to be used in the repair of one of the king's buildings." "If ... Mr. Ches... [illegible]

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN A PRISON.

A PRISONER named Taylor was guilty of a murderous assault upon Sexton, lodge-keeper of the County Gaol, Cambridge, on December 8th. At the time of the assault he was engaged in cleaning a room in the entrance lodge of the prison, where Warder Sexton has his apartments, with his family. The prisoner, who was in private clothes, first assaulted Sexton with a piece of pumice stone, in a manner which caused the warder to retreat to his private apartments, when Mrs. Sexton appeared and remonstrated with the prisoner, who commenced to strike her, and also the daughter, with his fists. He then took up a two pound weight and made a further attack upon Sexton, using his weapon most violently by striking and throwing it several times. In this combat the defenceless warder was severely wounded about the head. Upon the chief warder coming to the rescue, Taylor knocked him down and cut his lip open. Another warder then came upon the scene, and the prisoner advanced to him with a cutlass, which he obtained from the lodge wall, and inflicted a slight wound on his forehead, but he was at once secured. It seems that escape was the motive of the attack. Sexton, when the mail left, was lying in a rather precarious condition, but it was hoped that, unless eryssipelas set in, serious consequences would not ensue. The other sufferers in the affray were not seriously hurt.

A SECEDER FROM THE LAND LEAGUE.

THE *Freeman's Journal* publishes a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Patrick Egan and Mr. Richard Pigott, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Irishman* newspaper, and the author of an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for last month, in which he declared his conversion from Land League principles. Mr. Pigott, in his letter to Mr. Egan, states that he was offered £500 (it is suggested by him by the Castle authorities) to publish a certain statement as to the League's use of its funds in order to damage the League. Mr. Egan gives also his own answer, in which he refuses a proposal of Mr. Pigott to refrain from publishing the statement in question on condition that the League would make him a loan of money. The correspondence, which appears to have taken place in February and March, is introduced by Mr. Egan thus:—

PARIS, Dec. 7.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Richard Pigott, late proprietor of the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland*, and who has been notoriously for many years past the *bête noire* of Irish national politics, has at length openly gone over to the enemy. In the pages of *Macmillan's Magazine* he attempts to pose before the English people as the converted Irish patriot. He spits upon the Irish cause, and flings mud and filth at the men who are honestly working for Ireland's redemption.

I will not bandy words with Mr. Pigott, but, as a duty I owe to myself and those who are working with me, and as a duty to society, I feel that I am bound to place before the public the accompanying correspondence, and let them judge Mr. Pigott out of his own mouth. The sum of £200 to which he refers was a loan advanced to him, after repeated appeals, by Mr. Parnell, myself, and others, on the conditions that Mr. Pigott would give to the League movement an independent support.

I will only add that when a few months ago it was determined to purchase the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland* we gave to Mr. Pigott actually more than the commercial value of the property in order to purify national politics of his presence; and remain, dear sir, yours very truly, PATRICK EGAN.

CANT.

NOTHING is more absurd than the cant of refinement. I see that some of the theatrical critics regret that Mrs. Bancroft, whose "comedy powers in the early days of her career were hidden in burlesque," and who, on "releasing herself from its entanglements, slipped almost at once into the front ranks of comedy actresses," should, in the little trifle in which she is playing at the Haymarket Theatre, go back to her burlesque days, "and sing a song and dance a breakdown of a Prince Ladida," all the more, because not only "they are ineffective and inartistic," but still worse, "there is no refinement" in them. Twaddle. There is nothing more easy than to act in genteel comedy; an actress has only to be graceful, to understand the way to walk and talk on the stage, and to have a good part, in order to be successful. Where acting commences to be difficult is when an actress either has to portray strong emotions, or to cease to be herself, and for the nonce to be someone else. There is nothing especially refined in light comedy, or necessarily unrefined in burlesque acting. Whether the personation be refined or not depends entirely upon the actress herself. It is ridiculous to assert that actresses become fine ladies—which it would seem is their prevailing mania—because they only act fine ladies on the stage, or that they cease to be ladies because they act something else. Nan, in "Good for Nothing," is not a refined part, but Mrs. Bancroft pleased me more in this than in the walking ladies that she has played in light comedies. For one actress who could play the former there are dozens who could play the latter. In "A Lesson," Mrs. Bancroft is portraying an actress who is teaching an amateur how to play burlesque. Naturally, she joins example to precept, and very funny she is when, in her ordinary dress, she dances and sings as a "Prince Ladida." The part was played by Mdlle. Chaumont in Paris with great success. No one there dreamt of complaining that the lady—than whom there are few better actresses—was descending from her high and "refined" position. Light comedy acting is only one branch of acting: it is desirable that we should have [illegible] ...re high priests of refinement, and degrade their art when they descend from their "genteel" pinnacle, to be utterly ignorant of the most elementary principles of dramatic art.—*Truth.*

RESCUE OF MR. LEIGH SMITH.

THE situation of Mr. Leigh Smith and his crew is one which cannot fail to excite the interest and compassion of his countrymen. Mr. Smith's yacht, the Eira, was last seen on the 8th of July, off the west coast of Nova Zembla. She was steering north, with the purpose, as is presumed, of crossing the difficult Barentz Sea, of exploring Franz Josef's Land and of pushing on were it but for a few miles, the limit of human knowledge of the frozen North. From that date—the 8th of July—nothing whatever is known of the Eira and her fortunes. Mr. Leigh Smith had no thought of wintering in the Arctic regions. Even if no disaster has happened to his vessel and its crew, he will be unable to wait on board until September or even August, 1882. It is almost certain that he will have to abandon the Eira perhaps in May, to load his boats with provisions and all things necessary, and to make what progress to the open sea he may, by the tedious and fatiguing process of hauling the boats across floes, and of rowing when he is favoured by lanes of water. How slow, how tedious, this mode of travelling is, nay, how impossible to men worn out by an Arctic winter, we propose to show presently by the experience of the famous Austrian expedition. But it is necessary first to give some account of Mr. Leigh Smith's previous achievements and of his method of Arctic exploration.

Mr. Smith's first Arctic voyage was made in 1871, on board his yacht the Samson. His purpose, as Mr. Clements Markham says (*Threshold of the Unknown Region*), was to attain the highest possible latitude, and to explore the unknown lands to the eastward of Spitzbergen. He sailed down Hinlopen Strait in August, and reached a position which had formerly been supposed to be a peninsula. In the course of one shooting expedition, which lasted for eighteen hours, Mr. Smith walked round the "Peninsula," and proved that it was, in fact, like Cape Breton, an island. He discovered, also, the eastward prolongation of North-East Land, and attained latitude 81° 24' N. In 1872, Mr. Smith's new yacht, the Diana, encountered much ice, and made no great progress. In 1873 he and the Diana were very serviceable to the Swedish Arctic expedition, which they supplied with fresh provisions. For this expedition Mr. Smith received the appropriate order of the Pole Star from the King of Sweden.

The most successful of Mr. Leigh Smith's voyages was that which he made last year, in the Eira, a new steam-yacht which he had built at Peterhead for the express purpose of Northern exploration. The Eira is 360 tons burden, and her crew, in 1880, consisted of twenty-nine men in all. Mr. W. G. A. Grant, the well-known amateur photographer of Arctic scenes, accompanied Mr. Smith, who had with him Dr. Neale, the surgeon, a master, ... mates, two engineers, and twenty-one men. This ... Eira, and ... year Mr. Grant has not sailed ... of his surgeon, ... and some twenty-three whalers and mariners from Hull and Peterhead, through the dark weariness of the Arctic winter. By July 31 last year the Eira had rounded the south point of Spitzbergen, and Mr. Smith determined to cross the ice-laden Barents Sea to Franz Josef's Land, the country discovered by the Austrian expedition under Payer and Weyprecht. The Eira steamed northwards, and came on the pack on the 6th of August. On the 14th of August she reached Franz Josef's Land, proving that the route, at least in certain summers, is easily navigable. Unfortunately the condition of the ice in 1881, must have proved to be very unlike what it was in 1880, and the Eira, instead of outdoing her former exploit, may now be blocked up by the ice in "Eira Harbour," where she was comfortably installed last year. Even in the expedition of 1881 there were perils enough, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Grant, with the doctor and boatswain, only reached the yacht on one occasion by jumping from one floating piece of ice to another. The zoological, geological, and botanical results of the cruise had considerable interest, and Mr. Smith demonstrated, as it appeared, that much might be done for Arctic discovery in the course of a single summer, by an explorer who understood ice navigation and knew how to bide his time. "The extent of new coast-line discovered and explored was 110 miles, while, with the extent seen to the most distant point it was 150." The great size of the icebergs and the extent of the glaciers are supposed to indicate that Franz Josef's Land is almost continental in its proportions. Whether Mr. Smith's discoveries added at all to the reasonable hopes of reaching the Pole by this mode is a debated question on which we cannot venture to pronounce an opinion. Sir George Nares informed the Geographical Society that his own expedition had "effectually closed up Smith's Sound as a route in that direction." But Sir George Nares appeared to think that Eira Harbour, discovered by Mr. Smith, might prove a basis for an attack on the Pole made from the direction of Franz Josef's Land. However this may be, Mr. Smith's is decidedly the most meritorious expedition made in our time by private enterprise. His persistent and gallant efforts to advance geographical knowledge, and to help England in the international contest for the frosty laurels of the North, entitle him to the sympathy and the assistance which we trust that he will receive.

How great is the possible need of Mr Smith and his crew may readily be estimated by anyone who will recall the sufferings and exploits of the Austrian explorers. On the 20th of May, 1874, they abandoned their vessel in about the very place where Mr. Smith will probably be compelled to abandon the Eira. Mr. Smith, as we have already pointed out, had provisions with him which could hardly outlast fourteen months, and therefore he cannot ... to wait on board his yacht till September, and then ... released by the breaking ... quietly home if he is ... do as the Austrians did ... will be obliged to ... in May, and to haul his boats over the ... his vessel ... Austrians found that the first day's ... Now the twenty-three men harnessed to ropes and ... was but one mile, and even this rate of progress was above the average. On many days they did not make half a mile of way. They were detained for long in what they called the "harbour of Aulis"—*vento retinente*, as Ovid says—and it is strange to think how the memory of some old tribal feud in prehistoric Greece has left its mark on a waste of ice and rock beyond the land of the Cimmerians. Not till June 17 did an icehole open, and the boats were launched only to be frozen in again. The men's privations were extreme. They lived on the fat of seals when they were lucky enough to shoot seals, on the dusty remains at the bottom of bread-barrels, on tea and tobacco. But these luxuries were soon exhausted; tobacco became the circulating medium; people paid each other for little services with a pipe of tobacco or a pannikin of water. Some men who had none of the circulating medium adopted a paper currency, and smoked brown paper. At one time the south-east wind blew so persistently that the expedition was blown and drifted due north-west, and actually lost three weeks' work. The one amusement was sleeping; dinner consisted of a cup of tea, a handful of bread-crumbs, and, on lucky days, a seal among four boats' crews. Meanwhile the labour of dragging, lifting, pushing the boats, of cutting ice, of removing and reloading the packages, might have exhausted well-fed men in the perfection of training. And, after two months of this life, the distance between the boats and the deserted ship was two German miles. On the 24th of July, after more than two months' labour, rain began to fall, and the ice melted more rapidly. Might not the crews as well have waited for this favourable moment in the ship? Not till the 7th of August did the boats begin to make progress at the rate of twelve miles a day. Now August was well advanced, only a month's provisions remained, and till the open sea was not reached. Who can think without emotion that in August, 1882, Mr. Smith and his men may be precisely in this strait? And, even when the sea lay free and open to the Austrians, on the 15th of August, they had a long uncertain cruise to make in open boats, with a barren and deserted shore in front of them. When Nova Zembla was reached, their perils were not over. They might find no ship there, they might be forced on the desperate venture of crossing the White Sea, direct to Lapland, a distance of 150 miles. On this occasion, as every one knows Fortune did not desert the brave, and they fell in with a hospitable Russian vessel, when they could sleep undisturbed by the fear of being starved to death in the end.

"Truly," says Homer, "every shape of death is hateful to wretched men; but to die of hunger, and so meet doom, is the most terrible death of all." Surely we cannot endure to leave the lives of the crew of the Eira to chance, or to the best-directed of private enterprises. Barentz Sea, as Mr. Valentine Smith says in his letter on the subject to the Geographical Society, will not next summer be wholly deserted. The Dutch will make a fifth voyage there with the William Barentz and Sir Henry Gore Booth intends to go there in a small sailing vessel. But sailing vessels, as Mr. Valentine Smith says, cannot make an effective search, nor do much more than skirt the outer edges of the ice. "A well-equipped and ably-commanded steamer can alone meet the requirements of the case. . . . It would probably be desirable to leave a *depôt* on Cape Nassau, with a large and conspicuous cairn," such as men might see from open boats afloat between the ice and the coast of Nova Zembla. Eira Harbour should also be visited as early as may be. Mr. Leigh Smith has given money and time and labour to the cause of science, and, for the credit of a seafaring nation, we trust that Government will think that such services, and such an example of energy and fortitude, merit recognition, and that the crew of the Eira deserve to be sought for and rescued, not less than the whalers after whom Sir James Ross was despatched in the Cove. The nature of Mr. Leigh Smith's position is the most impressive that can appeal to the imagination. He has gone out of all men's sight and hearing, and is left to combat with such enemies as cold and hunger, and the night. That he and his men will overcome them, we most heartily hope; but they need such assistance as surely they will receive from their country.—*Saturday Review.*

LONDON SMOKE.

THE meeting held at the Albert Hall on Wednesday (Dec. 7), by way of prelude to the opening of the Smoke Prevention Exhibition, did not contribute much to the public knowledge of the subject. It was hardly necessary to subpœna the Marquess of Lorne to prove that roses will not now grow in Kensington as well as they did when he was a child. That vegetation does not, as a rule, like smoke is a fact which might be sufficiently vouched for by a lesser authority than a son-in-law of the reigning Sovereign. It was a little more to the purpose to be told by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that it costs 2,500*l.* a year to repair the damage done to the Houses of Parliament by the smoke which comes from the 800,000 private chimneys of London. If public money can be saved by a Smoke Consumption Act for London, an economical Government may be the more inclined to legislate in the sense desired by Lord Aberdare. It would have been better, however, to have been told by some of the scientific members of the National Health Society in what direction the Exhibition is likely to prove most useful. Few things can be less profitable than an unintelligent saunter through a crowd of grates of every size and pattern, each warranted by its maker to give out so much per cent. less smoke than any other which has been invented, and most of them proving, when tried, to be very little better than ... in this case ... supply the materials for a partial disproof of their owners' praises. It is to be presumed that they will be shown in actual operation; and if so, the smoke, if there be any, must go somewhere. Flues have been provided to meet this contingency; and the visitor's first step, when comparing the merits of two rival grates, will naturally be to go outside the Exhibition and see from which flue most smoke is escaping. Hot controversies will probably arise as to the share which each particular apparatus contributes to the cloud which will be hanging over the several chimneys, unless, indeed—which seems impossible—each should be given a flue to itself. If the meeting of Wednesday had been turned to the best advantage, the visitors to the Exhibition would have been told by some expert what is the extent to which, with our present scientific knowledge, a domestic grate can be made to consume its own smoke, and whether the obstacles to the employment of the grates which seem best to satisfy this requisition have most to do with their cost or with the difficulty of using them. So many of the public, at all events, as visited the Exhibition on Wednesday might then have made a better use of their afternoon. In a collection of this kind it is highly important to have some scientific clue provided for us if the Exhibition is to claim any precedence over the ordinary display in an ironmonger's shop.

Another point which was unaccountably passed over at the opening of the Exhibition was the extent of the harm which is done by the presence of so much smoke in the atmosphere. The Lord Mayor had the courage to say a good word in behalf of factory chimneys. In the Essex marshes, he says, they have destroyed the ague which was formerly abundant there, and he intimated, although with evident caution, that, before abolishing the chimneys, it would be well to try our hand on the ague. Unfortunately for the owners of the chimneys, Sir Henry Thompson was ready with an explanation which was entirely fatal to the sanitary value of smoke. The appearance of the chimneys has, it is true, been fatal to the ague; but the explanation is simply that the draught created by the furnace fires carries off the miasma which, when left stagnant, becomes a cause of ague. It would be equally true to say that smoke cooks our dinners or dries our clothes because neither process could be performed without the fires in which the smoke is generated. If London really consumed its own smoke, what would be the state of the atmosphere? Would fogs, for example, be as frequent, though less yellow, and would the invisible gases which we imagine would still be given out into the air be equally injurious with the solid products which are now sent forth from our chimneys? In dealing with a large question like this it is extremely important not to assume more than we can prove. Every one acknowledges that smoke is disagreeable; but is it disagreeable only, or unwholesome as well as disagreeable? Considering the injury that it undoubtedly does to vegetation, it seems natural to suppose that it does equal injury to animal organisms; but, like some other natural suppositions, this can hardly be taken as an established truth. The fear is that it will some day be assumed and acted on, and then the whole movement in favour of smoke prevention may be upset by the discovery that the particular evils attributed some other ... smoke are attributable to that other evils which it is quite ... while to abate are not the direct result of smoke, but it would probably be taken for a time as tantamount to a break-down of the whole case. Before the Exhibition is over it is to be hoped that the National Health Society will arrange for the delivery of some temperate lectures by eminent doctors, giving a plain and unvarnished account of the diseases which they have been able to trace to smoke in the course of their ... that if it were much attention is now paid ... testimony that London smoke is proved by scientific ... unwholesome, there might, in the event of the right sort of grate being adopted, be some chance of getting its adoption in newly-built houses made compulsory. We do not mean, however, that the case against smoke is not to be taken as made out unless it is shown to be directly injurious to health. Life in London is not so purely delightful that we can afford to put up with any needless aggravation of its discomforts. At all events smoke generates dirt, and dirt is certainly a remote cause of disease, even if it be not an immediate cause. If we were compelled by the conditions of life in London to mix ashes with the food we eat, we should scarcely sit down patiently under the infliction. But a glance at the telegraph wires may serve to suggest that our daily meal, though it may be less gritty, can be scarcely less black. The whole atmosphere is full of sooty particles which we cannot escape swallowing if we would; and if this unpleasant state of things is preventable, it argues great poverty of invention or an ignorant patience of avoidable annoyances if we take no steps to prevent it. As regards the action of smoke upon vegetation the case is pretty much the same. The money spent in growing flowers in London must come to a very large amount in the course of the year, and if this money is in a great measure wasted because we do not choose to do something effectual in the direction of smoke prevention, it will reflect but little credit on our ingenuity as a practical nation. We do not see why, supposing it should be shown to be possible to make every grate consume its smoke at a not unreasonable ... holder should not be forbidden ... into the air, just as he is alread... the contents of his ash pit ... question is simply one of d... have a right to forbid one... the only point to be consid... the nuisance which each ... of preventing it.

It is well that Londo... taken up the question... fashion, because it sh... with preaching re... their own s... harm done ... or in the ... harm done... But it is [illegible]

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...in order to concentrate... which we are ourselves resp... evil with which as centrate an attack nothing to do. If it should Londoners we able to abolish smoke in London, we prove to be the more chance of being listened to shall be... the factory-owners of the North to was in hand the more consecrated, and consequently the unmanageable, evil by which they are confronted on every side. It is possible, too, that in the search after machinery which shall enable an ordinary domestic grate to consume its own smoke, some valuable experience may be gained as to the best means of enabling a factory furnace to consume its own smoke. The real test of the degree in which the public has been educated by the recent discussions and by the present Exhibition will be the readiness which is ultimately shown to make the use of some satisfactory form of grate compulsory in private houses. It has hitherto been supposed—or, rather, we have acted as though we supposed—that it is an essential part of a nuisance that it should be created by some process which is carried on for gain. The man who bakes our bread is punished if he allows his chimney to part with its smoke; but the man who equally allows his chimney to part with its smoke without doing us any service in return is treated as beyond the reach of the law. An Englishman's house is his castle so long as he puts his fire to no purpose that is useful to his neighbours. It causes to be his castle so soon as he does put it to such a purpose. It is of the more importance that this distinction should be broken down because the enormous extension of London makes the area of the mischief so very much wider. We must go a long way afield before we can find a suburb as free from smoke to-day as Kensington and Brompton were thirty years ago. If nothing is done, the canopy of smoke under which Londoners have to live will get yearly wider and denser, and the work of breaking it up will become proportionately more difficult. If the Smoke Prevention Exhibition should result the discovery of a grate that really prevents smoke, the National Health Society will have made an invaluable contribution to the public comfort.—*Saturday Review.*

THE EVILS OF TIGHT-LACING.

It is a sad reflection on the intelligence of the age that the evils caused by tight-lacing are once more attracting the attention of the medical profession, and even occasionally occupying coroners' juries. Unfortunately neither homilies nor verdicts are likely to modify the taste of the vulgar in this respect. Neither are the anatomical details of internal deformities caused by tight-lacing likely to terrify those whose chief care is for externals. It is fashion and fashion alone that can persuade the vainer women out of the evil habit. Not long ago hopes were entertained that the influence of what is called the artistic costume, and the habit of drawing from antique statues, would by degrees bring taste into a better groove than it has followed for several decades of this century. The classic zone is close beneath the bust, making the waist shorter and naturally thicker then when the girdle is placed just above the hips. Attempts to imitate the Grecian costume have been made from time to time. A short time since a Grecian Ball was held in London, but without exercising any important influence. The most successful effort was made under the great French Revolution, despite the whims of Madame Tallien and other ladies too much given to the Coan robes of antiquity to secure a popular following. This extravagance became greatly toned down under the Consulate, and the early days of the Empire, when an almost perfect female costume was worn indoors. There is in the too little visited Print Room of the British Museum an engraving after Gerard's portrait of the Madame Talleyrand, of whose ignorance on other subjects such amusing stories are told, but who evidently had little to learn on the subject of a becoming toilette, for that which she wears is the perfection of simplicity and good taste. Recent demi-revivals of the Empire style have been confined mainly to the abolition of crinoline which came into fashion under the Second French Empire. Running ever into opposite extremes the mode adopted that adhesive character which with slight modifications has prevailed even unto this day. A vigorous attempt is being made to revive crinoline in the subdued form of the crinolette as it is called, but so far with no very great success; while waists seem to become more taper every day. A short time ago it was sufficient to be generally slender and sylphlike. Now the true hour-glass model must be adhered to, and there is no end to the making of corsets to ensure the fashionable "expression" as sartorial artists have it.

There can be no doubt that the dresses made on the lines just indicated demand a naturally taper figure to display their full effect. Moreover it is now absolutely necessary that to be quite in the fashion women should have square shoulders. Sylvia, Myra, Eliane, or some other pythoness of the toilette foretold at the beginning of the present year that women would no longer be swanlike, but square shouldered. The prediction has been borne out to the letter. It is curious that the ingenuity which can thus suddenly make the English conform to the American outline has not been directed to any such simplification of feminine costume as has been effected in that of the other sex. Ulster and Newmarket coats and bowler hats are worn in the country, with gowns of serge, or of linen, cotton or woollen cloth, according to the season. All this is rational enough, but a knowledge of the exact sciences has hitherto produced no more effect upon the dress worn in towns than the art of drawing from approved models. There are rumours every now and then of the "rational" costume and the "divided skirt," but they never come to anything. Nor does there seem any immediate prospect of reform in woman's dress while the eye finds delight in dwelling on such fearfully and wonderfully made garments as a Court train. Yet it is only within a hundred years that men have put off their finery and adopted sad-coloured but more convenient clothing. Of old the human species formed no exception... strutted... gorgeous as those of his mate. Pepys has told us that he spared no expense for handsome garments to adorn his not very handsome person, and everybody recollects Goldsmith's plum coloured silk coat made by Mr. Filby for the vainglorious doctor. Yet all this finery has vanished like a dream from ordinary life. Women, too, are being taught science, and there are signs of veiled rebellion against the tyranny of fashion. It is therefore just possible that one day a thoroughly rational and healthful costume will be invented for them, and what is more obtain general acceptance.—*Daily News.*

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC ...the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor, depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all ...ON, symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia... other ...ledged by many eminent surgeons to be the ...cknow... mildest pills for every constitution... safest and
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and ...
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors ...6d. ...world. Prepared by Jas. Ropes... throughout the ...London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents... ...abroad and traveller.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the past TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engin...

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABL... FIRM OF THIS NAM...

BOLTON & COMPANY

Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.
Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.
FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gil...

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
commend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honeysuckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8 | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.
Eau de Cologne .. .. No. 102, Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water .. 125, " 2
Florida Water .. .. 140½, " 1
Violet Vinegar .. .. 160, " 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 411, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance.
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.
LADIES' NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADI...
LA...
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GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
...MEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs 75.
...'S SIGNET RINGS, ...m Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
...KEEPER RINGS, ...s. 12 to Rs. 36.
...MOND RINGS ...5 to Rs. 1,250.
...onsisting of SET of four ...INKS or SOLI...

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTF... WAREHOUSE.

NOTICE.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND C...

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that from the 1st Janua... their goods will be marked in plain figures, and be subje... cent. discount for cash on delivery.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE. hope by the advantage th... their numerous constituents to receive an increase of the liberal... with which they have hitherto been favoured.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
S. ROSE & CO., THE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS BOM...
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE, WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.
The only machine suitable for domestic use: Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.
Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.
For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.
ELEVATOR
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet containing full ...s, accompanies each Machine.
Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. .. ..
Ditto, ditto, on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at w... Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber R... meters, Leather Washers, and all the nece... kept in stock.
The above Machines can be seen in worki... the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.
S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. ..

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)
The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.
Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation 250
N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.
Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. ..Rs. 160 0
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their ...mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, ...bear this mark upon their heads, and that within each ...package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing ...Name and Address. Any Nails, therefore, which ...distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the '*Bombay Gazette*' Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population, would manifestly be advantageous to firms advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Station... will be allowed a discount of ... twelve Stations or more ...
The boar...

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction †	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Kooran
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa* †	Kurjut* †	Damergaum
Callian Junction* †	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona† ¶¶	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Ooroolee	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Yeoat	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Patus	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Dhond†	Sholapur* †
Munmar	Sohagpore* ¶	Boreball	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgaum
Naidoongree			Doodnee
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Kartruz	Goodoor
Kuigaum	Babai	Poomulwaree	Goolbunga
Galna	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Shahabad* ‡
Pachora	Bolanee	Nargaum	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mussawud		Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
		Jullum†	Chicksagore
		Sheagaum*	Raichore†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Di...

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. ...

Colaba	Boisur
Church Gate Street	...

All that ... Prudent in th... be obtained with perfe... COMBINED WI... FIVE NEW AND IMPO... *Not granted by any other Comp...*
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only an remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,230.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

...Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	13-0	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	...	do.
Do.	FF	do.	11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	11-0	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	15-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be c... the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Mart...*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supp... *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I have never w... it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts... anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* ... me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies ha... *Earl of Aldborough.*